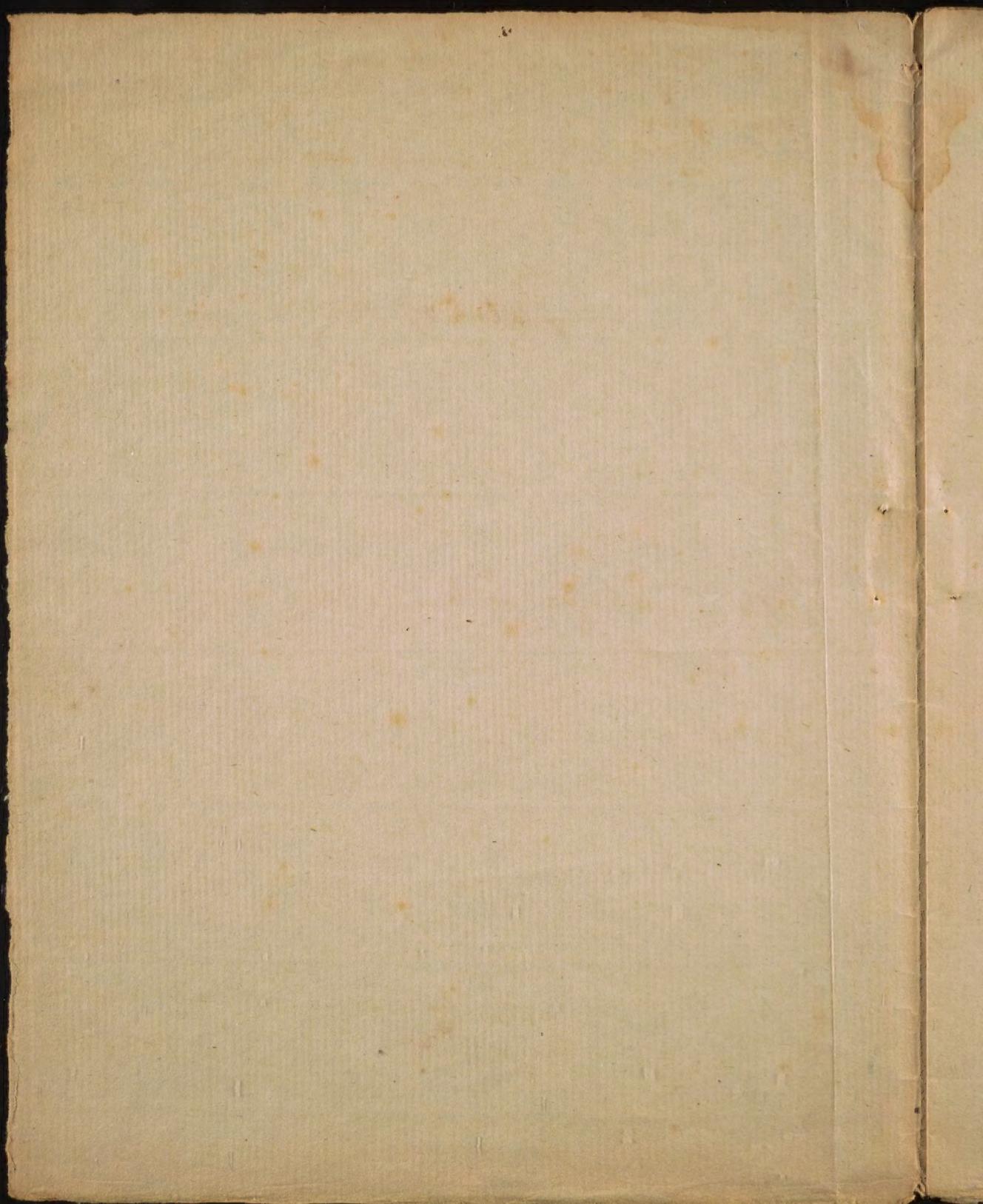


2 88-33
1

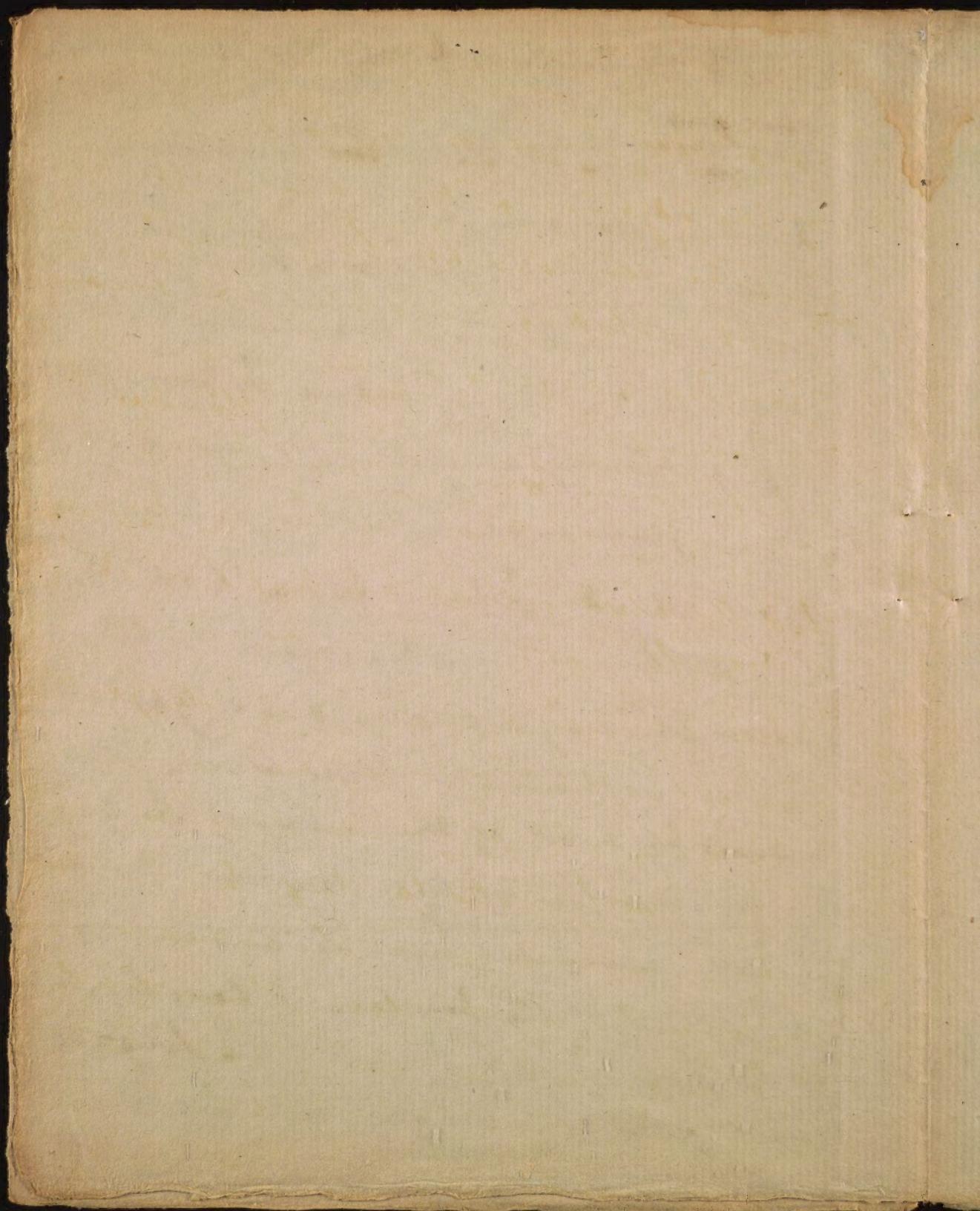
Yi 2
7398
F 35

on the Gastric and enteric
States of fever. —



of the Gastric & intestinal states of fever

~~that of the~~ ^{gastric} ~~states~~ of fever ~~are~~ ^{is} sometimes induced by poisons taken into the stomach, by so very hot and cold ^{or unwholesome} drinks, and stimulants, but more frequently by the unwholesome which induce bilious fevers directly or indirectly upon it. An inflammation in the stomach so often attends bilious fevers, that the French physicians designate the fever from that symptom only a Gastric fever. The intestinal state of fever is induced by most of the causes of the gastro-intestinal ^{obstinate} ^{and life-} constipation, hernias, and invagination of the bowels. — I have heard of its having been induced by a long ride on a hard going horse on a hot day.

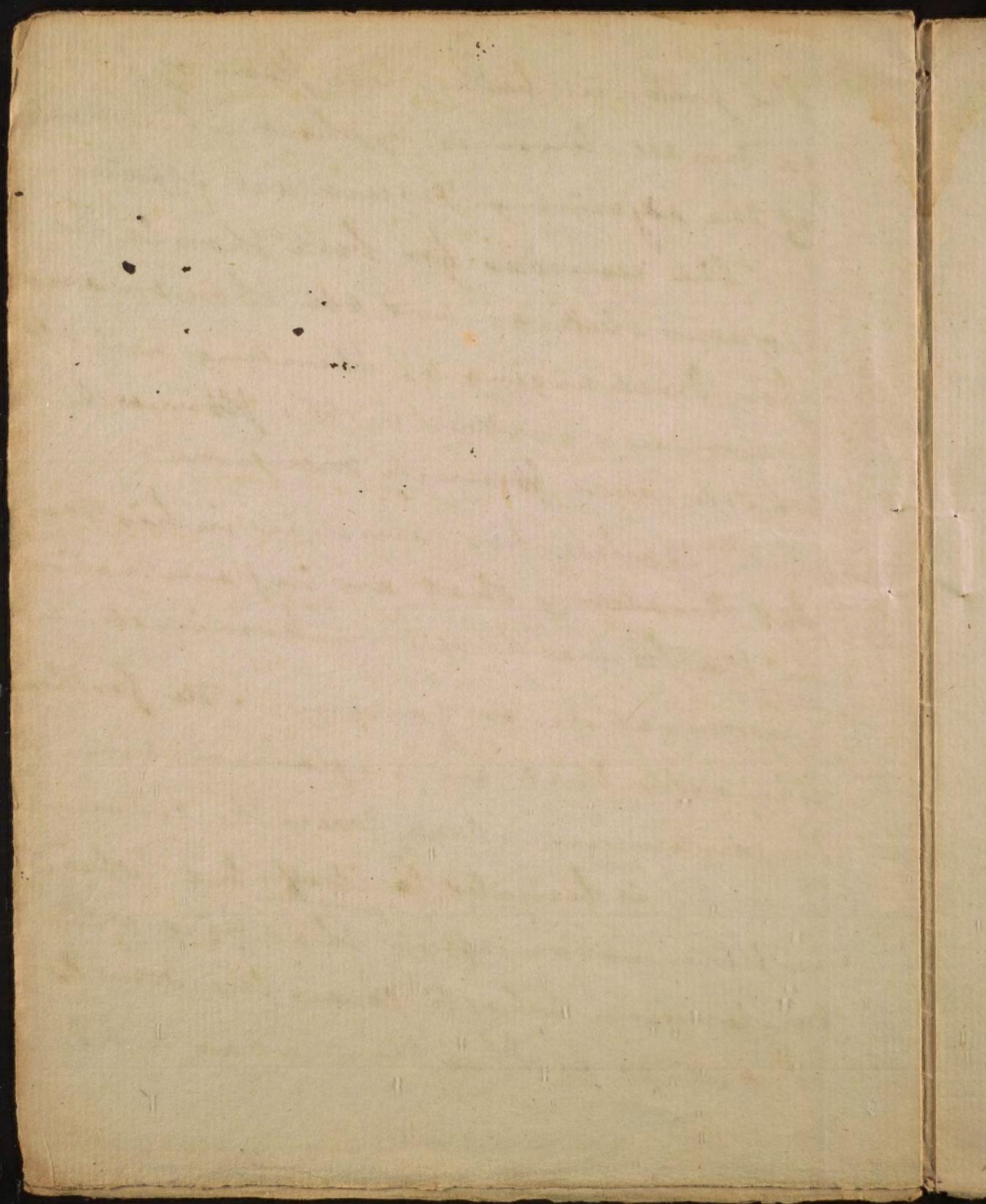


2

The pulse in both these states of fever
is small, tense or typhoid when none
of the adjoining viscera are affected.

The remedies for both should be
copious bleeding, and all those means
for discharging or bleaching aerid &
poisonous matters in the stomach
which were formerly mentioned.

Dr Baillie has remarked in his Mor-
bid Anatomy that an inflammation
in the stomach seldom terminates in
Imparation or gangrene. He further
remarks that an inflammation of
the peritoneum which covers the abdominal
muscles is limited to itself, but when
inflammation affects that part of the
peritoneum which covers the bowels,
it extends to their muscular and



3

villous coats. I took notice of this
formerly in pointing out the diffe-
rence between continuous & contigu-
ous sympathy. —

Scharré occur often and Baille tells
us in the large, than in the small
intestines. He discovered bone in
several of the intestines. It would
seem that every part of the body
draws and then puts on this bone
secreting process. —

